

terrorists who threaten to disrupt the Middle East peace process is to continue in effect beyond January 23, 2007. The most recent notice continuing this emergency was published in the *Federal Register* on January 20, 2006 (71 FR 3407).

The crisis with respect to the grave acts of violence committed by foreign terrorists that disrupt the Middle East peace process and that led to the declaration of a national emergency on January 23, 1995, as expanded on August 20, 1998, has not been resolved. Terrorist groups continue to engage in activities that have the purpose or effect of threatening the Middle East peace process and that are hostile to United States interests in the region. Such actions constitute an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States. For these reasons, I have determined that it is necessary to continue the national emergency declared with respect to foreign terrorists who threaten to disrupt the Middle East peace process and to maintain in force the economic sanctions against them to respond to this threat.

George W. Bush

The White House,
January 18, 2007.

**Proclamation 8101—National
Sanctity of Human Life Day, 2007**
January 18, 2007

*By the President of the United States
of America*

A Proclamation

America was founded on the principle that we are all endowed by our Creator with the right to life and that every individual has dignity and worth. National Sanctity of Human Life Day helps foster a culture of life and reinforces our commitment to building a compassionate society that respects the value of every human being.

Among the most basic duties of Government is to defend the unalienable right to life, and my Administration is committed to protecting our society's most vulnerable members. We are vigorously promoting parental notification laws, adoption, abstinence education, crisis pregnancy programs, and the vital work of faith-based groups. Through

the "Born-Alive Infants Protection Act of 2002," the "Partial-Birth Abortion Ban Act of 2003," and the "Unborn Victims of Violence Act of 2004," we are helping to make our country a more hopeful place.

One of our society's challenges today is to harness the power of science to ease human suffering without sanctioning practices that violate the dignity of human life. With the right policies, we can continue to achieve scientific progress while living up to our ethical and moral responsibilities.

National Sanctity of Human Life Day serves as a reminder that we must value human life in all forms, not just those considered healthy, wanted, or convenient. Together, we can work toward a day when the dignity and humanity of every person is respected.

Now, Therefore, I, George W. Bush, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim Sunday, January 21, 2007, as National Sanctity of Human Life Day. I call upon all Americans to recognize this day with appropriate ceremonies and to underscore our commitment to respecting and protecting the life and dignity of every human being.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this eighteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord two thousand seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirty-first.

George W. Bush

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 8:49 a.m., January 22, 2007]

NOTE: This proclamation was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on January 19, and it will be published in the *Federal Register* on January 23.

**Digest of Other
White House Announcements**

The following list includes the President's public schedule and other items of general interest announced by the Office of the Press Secretary and not included elsewhere in this issue.

January 13

In the morning, at Camp David, MD, the President had an intelligence briefing.

In the afternoon, the President and Mrs. Bush returned to Washington, DC.

January 15

In the morning, the President had an intelligence briefing.

On January 14 the President declared an emergency in Oklahoma and ordered Federal aid to supplement State and local response efforts in the area struck by severe winter storms and flooding beginning on January 12 and continuing.

January 16

In the morning, the President had an intelligence briefing. Later, he participated in an interview with Jim Lehrer of PBS's "The NewsHour with Jim Lehrer."

On January 15 the President declared a major disaster in Missouri and ordered Federal aid to supplement State and local recovery efforts in the area struck by severe winter storms and flooding beginning on January 12 and continuing.

January 17

In the morning, the President had an intelligence briefing. Later, he traveled to Bethesda, MD, where he toured the National Institutes of Health laboratories.

In the afternoon, the President returned to Washington, DC. Later, he met with Republican Members of the House of Representatives.

January 18

In the morning, the President had an intelligence briefing.

Later in the morning, in the Map Room, the President participated in separate interviews with David Cassidy of Belo Television, Morris Jones of Sinclair Broadcasting, Sabrina Fang of Tribune Broadcasting, and Alison Burns of Cox Broadcasting.

The President announced his intention to nominate Paul J. Bonicelli to be Assistant Administrator of the U.S. Agency for International Development (Latin America and Caribbean).

The President announced his intention to nominate Mario Mancuso to be Under Secretary for Export Administration at the Department of Commerce.

The President announced his intention to nominate Patrick P. Shen to be Special Counsel for Immigration-Related Unfair Employment Practices at the Department of Justice.

The President announced his intention to nominate William B. Wood to be Ambassador to Afghanistan.

January 19

In the morning, the President had an intelligence briefing. Later, in the Family Theater, he participated in a speech preparation session for his January 23 State of the Union Address.

In the afternoon, in the Oval Office, the President participated in an interview with David Jackson of USA Today.

The White House announced that the President will welcome President Valdas Adamkus of Lithuania to the White House on February 12.

Nominations Submitted to the Senate

The following list does not include promotions of members of the Uniformed Services, nominations to the Service Academies, or nominations of Foreign Service officers.

Submitted January 16

Michael David Credo, of Louisiana, to be U.S. Marshal for the Eastern District of Louisiana for the term of 4 years, vice Theophile Alceste Duroncelet, resigned.

Robert Gideon Howard, Jr., of Arkansas, to be U.S. Marshal for the Eastern District of Arkansas for the term of 4 years, vice Ray Elmer Carnahan, resigned.